

GERMAN DELEGATES ARE DETERMINED NOT TO SIGN TREATY; 5,000,000 WILL LEAVE GERMANY TO ESCAPE WAR BURDENS; KNOX WARNS COUNTRY OF PERILS IN LEAGUE OF NATIONS

TRICKERY TO ROB U. S. OF MONROE DOCTRINE FOUND IN COVENANT

Proposed Form of League
Would Destroy Liberty,
Senator Says.

WAR MENACE IS BARED

Peace Terms Ratification
Without Nations' Pact
Urged as Safeguard.

FOREIGN TANGLES SEEN

Think Well Before Endanger-
ing Security of Years, Plea
Against Haste.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—With a studied moderation of manner and phrase that made his damaging charges only the more impressive, Senator Knox (Pa.) this afternoon attacked the League of Nations covenant. The Senator vigorously implied trickery in the covenant phrases through which, as he contended, it is designed to destroy the cherished Monroe Doctrine while pretending to safeguard it. Reading the clause of the revised league covenant bearing on this point he declared:

"I am bound in all soberness to say the author of this language either had a profound ignorance of what the Monroe Doctrine is or is determined to make out of it something it is not and ought not to be. In either event the result of the league provision is the same—it completely wipes out the Doctrine as accepted and enforced for a hundred years."

The Senator disclaimed, however, that he was undertaking a detailed analysis of the demerits of the league covenant. He was making an argument for his resolution, which seeks to reserve to this country the right to ratify the peace treaty without at the same time accepting the league covenant and thus to secure time for adequate study of the latter.

Speech Direct to Point.

It was a characteristic Knox speech, closely reasoned, every word chosen with precise purpose of its exact contribution; no flamboyance and little oratory. It dealt precisely with the business in hand, the demand that the Knox resolution be passed so that without delaying peace one hour this country may have opportunity to consider the new policy on which it is being asked to enter.

Senator Knox did not move formally to take up his resolution, and so the parliamentary struggle that was anticipated did not begin. He rose when the agricultural appropriation bill was under consideration and asked the privilege of delivering his address without displacing the bill. Senator Grannan (N. D.), in charge of the measure, readily consented.

Mr. Cumber (N. D.) had intended to follow Mr. Knox with a pro-league speech, but when Mr. Knox had concluded he asked to be allowed to postpone his address till to-morrow on account of the late hour. At that time he will discuss the league and the treaty with a view to determine whether there is a substantial reason for the demand that they be divorced and given consideration.

While the Knox speech was a powerful contribution to the discussion it did not bring any closer the parliamentary test that all sides are awaiting. Senator Lodge (Mass.), the Republican leader, is still absent from Washington and not expected to return until Friday. It is now doubted whether the discussion will be pushed before his return to the point of determination even of the preliminary lineup regarding the Knox measure.

It was noticed to-day that public interest in the League of Nations discussion continues unabating. Hours before Mr. Knox was expected to take the floor galleries were packed and corridors thronged with people unable to gain admittance. This has marked the discussion ever since it opened last week. Not in many years has any public question apparently appealed so powerfully to the interest of Washington people who ordinarily pay no flattering compliment to Congress by attending its sittings.

Senator Knox's Speech.

Senator Knox's speech follows:

"Mr. President: One point I must make at the outset, for it is vital and fundamental not only to all that I shall say but likewise to all that any other Senator has said or shall say during this debate: The resolution before us does not call for a vote for or against the League of Nations; it does not call for even an expression of an opinion either for or against the League. On these points, this resolution is wholly colorless. This resolution asks merely and solely that the treaty embodying the League shall be in words so framed

U. S. WILL GUARD THE RIO GRANDE

Gen. Erwin Sends Troops to
Protect Americans From
Raids.

VILLA NOW AT BOSQUE.

Swamps and Ditches Pre-
vented Americans From
Capturing Bandits.

El Paso, Tex., June 17.—To guard against possible raids by troops of Francisco Villa in retaliation for the expedition of American troops which went into Juarez and routed the rebels there, Brig.-Gen. Erwin has sent detachments of United States soldiers to garrison all of the border cities, towns and hamlets along the Rio Grande in this district.

Company G of the Nineteenth Infantry has been ordered to Yaleta, Company H of the same regiment has gone to Fabens, across from the Mexican city of Guadalupe, and Company I was sent to Fort Hancock. A machine gun platoon has been ordered to Fabens also. With these assignments of troops the border patrol has been reinforced so that the entire front is under military guard.

Gen. Francisco Gonzales, commander of the Mexican Federal troops in Juarez, announced to-day that Villa had been located at Bosque Bonito, opposite Fort Hancock. Reports also have been received that the outlaw chieftain is heading toward Casas Grandes, twenty-five miles southwest of Juarez, and if this proves to be true additional American troops will be sent to Columbus, N. M., the scene of the Villa raid that sent the punitive expedition under Gen. Pershing into Mexico, and to Hachita, N. M., and other New Mexican towns which are within striking distance of the Villa bandits.

Col. Francis Glover, Chief of Staff for the El Paso district, said this afternoon that the entire border patrol would be strengthened sufficiently to protect American lives and interests in any eventuality. Twelve airplanes are expected here from Kelly Field at San Antonio, for the use of the army in scouting and patrol work. They were ordered last night by Major Gen. De Rosier, C. Cabell, Battery D of the Fourth Field Artillery has also been ordered here from Camp Stanley to reinforce the Eighty-second Field Artillery. After a conference with Brig.-Gen. Erwin to-day Major Gen. Cabell announced that he did not propose to permit wholesale shooting up of American towns across the border from Mexico.

Mormons Are Fearful.

Mormon officials here and in Juarez were much concerned over reports that Villa was heading toward Casas Grandes, Culbush, Battery D of the Fourth Field Artillery has also been ordered here from Camp Stanley to reinforce the Eighty-second Field Artillery. After a conference with Brig.-Gen. Erwin to-day Major Gen. Cabell announced that he did not propose to permit wholesale shooting up of American towns across the border from Mexico.

Several American mining companies have ordered their American employees to leave the border as soon as possible. The American Smelting and Refining Company announced that its employees at Parral, always a Villa stronghold, had been ordered to leave at once. Other companies have ordered their men to concentrate in the larger towns until Villa's attitude toward Americans is definitely known.

Two thousand Yaqui Indians have been sent to Parral by Gen. Manuel Diez to reinforce that town, which was captured by Villa's forces on Easter morning. Following this information, which was received at the border late to-day, several large mining companies decided to have their men remain in Parral for the present.

Reports brought from Juarez that the feeling among the Mexicans was bitter toward the Americans were denied by American Consul Edward A. Dow, who said he had been courteously treated by Americans familiar with Mexican conditions differ as to the attitude of Villa toward Americans following the expedition against his forces. Some believe he will wreak vengeance on every American he encounters. Others hold that Villa is ambitious to make a success of his revolution and does not want to bring down upon his head the hatred of the Americans and the possibilities of another punitive expedition.

Not to Aid Carranza.

"There was no idea of aiding the Carranza soldiers in Juarez in Gen. Erwin's mind when he ordered the expedition," said Gen. Cabell. "Gen. Erwin was not concerned with the outcome of the fighting in Mexico. He determined to the best of his ability that shots from the Villistas were being fired into El Paso, and he sent his troops over and dispersed the Villistas."

"Gen. Erwin handled the situation well. He did the right thing and did it well."

Continued on Twelfth Page.

MANDATORY FOR MEXICO MAY GO TO THE BRITISH

New Plan for Restoring Order
Said to Be Under
Consideration.

PROJECT CALLED VALID

Carranza Charges Violation of
Sovereignty Through
Invasion.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—A plan for dealing with Mexico, which is based on principles outlined in the League of Nations, was brought forward here to-day following the statement of Gen. Candido Aguilar, the confidential Ambassador to the United States of President Carranza of Mexico, charging the United States with having violated the sovereignty of Mexico by sending troops across the border yesterday.

The plan, which, it is understood, has been discussed in peace circles in Paris, contemplates giving a mandate over Mexico to Great Britain. It also is understood that President Wilson may consider the plan favorably.

The American peace delegation in Paris does not favor a mandate for the United States over Mexico because this might imply selfishness. The British Government, because of the import and British interests in Mexico, would be willing, it is believed, to send troops and equipment and occupy Mexico for a term of years, provided the President's interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine did not conflict with this undertaking. Full permission by the United States for Britain to undertake the task also would have to be given.

British foreign hands could restore order, it is contended, and by the establishment of British methods on this part of the American continent, chaos would give way to order. American interests together with all foreign interests would be protected as protection of life and property is one of the trump cards of British occupation of foreign soil.

There are, it is pointed out, precedents for European temporary occupation of territory in this hemisphere with the consent of the United States. In 1860 Secretary Seward advised Lord Lyons that "the President does not feel at liberty to question, and does not question, that the sovereigns represented (Great Britain, France and Spain) have undoubted right to decide for themselves the fact whether they have sustained grievances and to resort to war against Mexico for the redress thereof and have a right also to levy the war severely on any other hand."

British, French and Spanish warships occupied Vera Cruz in the end of 1861 and remained until April, 1862, when the British and Spanish forces withdrew, leaving the beach, which subsequently went on to the city of Mexico.

The statement of Gen. Aguilar, attacking the motives of the United States in sending troops across the border, reads:

The Government and people of Mexico consider as a violation of the United States over Mexico because this might imply selfishness. The British Government, because of the import and British interests in Mexico, would be willing, it is believed, to send troops and equipment and occupy Mexico for a term of years, provided the President's interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine did not conflict with this undertaking. Full permission by the United States for Britain to undertake the task also would have to be given.

There is no possibility of a misunderstanding between the Republic of Mexico and the United States with regard to the protection of life on the American side.

Gen. Aguilar's statement was flashed immediately to President Wilson, who Official reports submitted to Gen. Erwin late to-day established the fact that more of Villa's men were killed by American troops than at first estimated. Between fifty and sixty bodies were taken from the trenches near the race track following the assault of these trenches by the Twenty-fourth (colored) Infantry, and thirty-six bodies were counted in front of the race track Monday morning, having been killed by the artillery fire from American guns on the river bank. Many more bodies were reported in the weeds and wheat fields on the east side of the town.

One American soldier was killed, one of wounds and ten were wounded during the fighting Sunday night and Monday, according to official reports made at military headquarters to-day.

N. Y.-Jersey Tube Approved.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Senate to-day passed and sent to the House the bill of Senator Edge (New Jersey) giving Federal consent to an agreement between New York and New Jersey for construction of a subterranean tunnel beneath the Hudson River.

If you can save money you can invest while you save.

Partial Payment Plan.

John Muller & Co., 61 Broadway—Advs.

German Cabinet Split Evenly on Signing

LONDON, June 17.—Seven members of the German Cabinet favor signing the amended peace terms, while the other seven are opposed to signing, a Reuter despatch from Berlin says.

PARIS, June 17.—Among the concessions contemplated for Germany in case she signs the peace treaty, it was learned to-day, is the use of 30 per cent. of her merchant ships for two years. Other such concessions would be permission for her to dispose of her gold reserve and to purchase the minette ore necessary for smelting her own iron ores.

EXEMPTION FOR BEER DEFEATED

House Committee Votes 10 to
3 to Continue War Time
Prohibition.

RIGID DEFINITION FIXED

Only One-Half of One Per
Cent. of Alcohol May Be
Used in Beverage.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—By a vote of 10 to 3 the House Judiciary Committee to-day refused to exempt beers and light wines from the effects of war time prohibition during consideration of the Volstead prohibition bill. The action came on an amendment offered by Representative Igoe (Mo.), for which Mr. Igoe and Representative Gard (Ohio), Democrats, and Representative Claason (Wis.) Republicans, voted.

On motion of Chairman Volstead the section defining as intoxicating liquors all liquids or compounds that may be used as a beverage and that contain more than one-half of 1 per cent. of alcohol was adopted by the committee. This section reads:

The word "liquor" or the phrase "intoxicating liquor" used in this act shall be construed to include alcohol, brandy, whiskey, rum, gin, beer, ale, porter and wine and in addition thereto any spirituous or vinous, malted or fermented liquor, liquids and compounds, whether medicated, proprietary, patent or not, and by whatever name called, containing one-half of 1 per centum or more of alcohol by volume which are potable and capable of being used as a beverage.

By a vote of 10 to 3 the committee refused to separate wartime prohibition from the enabling act upon the constitutional amendment. The committee expects to report the bill before the end of this week and procure its passage early next week.

PERSHING HOLDS BACK TROOPS.

Two Divisions of Regulars to Remain Longer at Front.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Fourth and Fifth divisions of Regulars have been removed from the list of units scheduled for early return to the United States. The War Department was advised to-day by Gen. Pershing.

These two divisions were scheduled to sail from France this month, and officials believed cancellations of the sailing orders would have been made only under plans of the interrelated high command and with the approval of President Wilson.

Decision to retain these two divisions was believed to be only a temporary one, further action being dependent upon developments in the Peace Conference.

VON MOLTKE BOOK FORBIDDEN.

German Government Fears Effect on Peace Treaty.

PARIS, June 17.—The German Government, according to reports received here, has forbidden the publication of the memoirs of the late Lieut.-Gen. von Moltke, chief of the General Staff at the outbreak of the war. It is said that the memoirs contain passages concerning events in 1914 which would produce an unfavorable impression in Germany with regard to the question of war responsibility.

The General, it is said, severely criticizes the policy of Germany during the period prior to the war. One newspaper here says that a diplomat who read the forbidden book declared that the publication of the work was stopped for the same reason that caused the German Government to postpone the publication of official documents.

It is said that the von Moltke memoirs will be published only after the peace treaty is signed.

One U. S. Soldier Dead, Many Hurt.

BREIT, June 17.—One American soldier was killed, two are dying and more than 100 others are injured as the result of the collapse of a Knights of Columbus hut at Pontrezen last night while a boxing match was in progress.

Buenos Ayres Strike Settled.

BUENOS AYRES, June 17.—The transportation strike, which began on June 3 and threatened completely to paralyze traffic in this city, was settled yesterday.

HARTSHORN, FALES & CO. Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 71 Broadway—Advs.

SOUTH AMERICA IS MAIN GOAL OF TEUTON EXODUS

Government Encourages
Movement, Fearing Lack
of Work at Home.

MEXICO ALSO FAVORED

Big Companies Formed to
Ship Surplus Labor Out
of Country.

By KARL H. von WIEGAND.

Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved.

BERLIN, June 15 (delayed).—Convinced that the peace which eventually will have to be signed will limit industry, create a great army of unemployed and lessen the chances of the ambitious to achieve a career or attain independence in life, preliminary preparations are being made for emigration by hundreds of thousands of Germans.

The movement is taking active shape through organizations which are being formed and systematic plans are being worked out in a characteristic methodical way. The Government, realizing that crippled industries, limited raw materials, the absence of an army and navy and of a mercantile marine will leave perhaps several millions of men upon its hands for whom it will be difficult if not impossible to provide a means of livelihood, is more or less openly encouraging the idea of a wholesale exodus. It has added a new department to the Ministry of the Interior called the National Emigration Office, which has been placed in charge of Privy Councillor Junk.

It is established to give information and all possible assistance and advise German emigrants, but especially to keep track of the streams of Germans who it is expected will leave Germany.

Expect 5,000,000 to Quit.

The number of persons who will leave or will be "shoved off" with the assistance of the Government is estimated conservatively at 5,000,000.

For the purpose of directing emigrating Germans to the best portions of the globe for Germany the *Deutsche Auswanderer Zeitung*, or *German Emigrant Gazette*, has been established at Breslau. It is an interesting and well conducted informative publication which is gathering information of those countries which could come into consideration for Germans, giving chances for employment or business and for the professions and trades which ought to go together and the laws governing entrance into such countries. It is disseminating this among the throngs of Germans who see no further hope for themselves in the fatherland.

The main streams of German emigration will be directed toward South America; that much already is evident. Intended emigrants are warned strongly against the United States in the general belief that Germans are not wanted there. Reports have been published here that the American labor unions are creating a general anti-foreign feeling in that country.

Argentina Offers Inducements.

As regards friendliness to immigrants, opportunities and liberal laws favoring immigration, Argentina is described as the best country of all. An Argentine immigration bureau has been established in Berlin. Among other inducements, the Argentine Government pays part of the immigrant's expenses, including railway fare to destination after arrival at Buenos Ayres, and ten days' food and lodging.

Southern Brazil is a second favorite, followed by Mexico and Chile. The first 500 Germans are scheduled to arrive in Mexico in September. A propaganda for Paraguay also has been commenced.

There is much perturbation over the inclination shown in German intellectual and professional circles to migrate, the fear being expressed that Germany may lose some of its best brains. With the rapidly growing sentiment among the Germans to leave the country as soon as possible there has arisen a class of emigrant swindlers, known as the "hyenas of emigration," who are fleeing many of the ignorant, and a protective society for German emigrants has been formed.

A veritable library of books of information for intending emigrants has sprung up like mushrooms in the last few weeks.

Versailles Crowd Stones and Wounds Departing Germans Taking Peace Treaty

WEIMAR, June 17.—A telephone call from Versailles at 11 o'clock last night announced that Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau and the other German delegates to the Peace Congress had departed with the allied reply. The telephonic message read about as follows:

The delegation has left for Weimar. A brief view of the document Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau is carrying reveals the following details:

The tone of the document is extraordinarily harsh and insulting. Germany bears all blame and must, in consequence, be punished. It can be glad if it comes out half way well. The conditions handed over are those of an alleged peace of justice to conform to the Wilson programme. The whole form is extraordinarily rough and overbearing. The original time limit of five days has been, by request, extended by forty-eight hours. This includes the three day armistice limit. The period of seven days expires Monday evening at 7 o'clock.

Concerning the contents there can be said at this moment only that our opponents grant us less concessions than were mentioned in the Paris newspapers of yesterday and to-day.

The departure of the delegates occurred amid the shouts, hoots and jeers of a crowd which threw stones, seriously wounding two delegates. The crowd acted in the usual French hoodlum fashion. The police made not the slightest effort to stop the hoodlums.

PARIS, June 17.—Dr. Theodor Melchior, one of the five principal delegates, and Frau Dorblush, one of the secretaries to the German peace delegation, were struck on the head by stones during a demonstration against the German delegates when they departed from Versailles last night.

In a letter to the head of the German peace delegation apologizing for the demonstration against the Germans at Versailles, M. Clemenceau expressed deep regret for this reprehensible act. The Police Commissioner has been dismissed from office.

PERIL IN HASTE, BERLIN EXPECTS GERMANS TOLD NEGATIVE REPLY

Majority Socialists End Con-
vention With Warning to
Fight Red Doctrines.

CABINET MEMBERS PLEAD

Party Shows Loss of 700,000
Since 1914—Gathering
Like Big Family Affair.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved.

WEIMAR, June 15 (delayed).—The closing to-day of the convention of the Majority Socialists went far to justify the belief in Germany that it will be utterly impossible to sign and that it is probable a negative reply will be wired to Dr. Haniel von Haimhausen for submission to M. Clemenceau.

It is also considered possible that Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German delegation, will not return to Versailles on account of the demonstration there against the delegates, resulting in injury to Minister Giesberts, Frau Dorblush, A. Tache Meyer and others, all of whom were hit with stones. Herr Meyer's eye was injured by glass.

The changes in the peace terms, as indicated by the red interlineations in the text of the old treaty, are so slight as to cause universal dismay among those who have had the opportunity of examining the document. The financial modifications are considered unimportant and objectionable, and the terms covering Germany's admission to the League of Nations are declared to be unsatisfactory.

Government circles state that they cannot conceive any Government willing to sign such terms, though it is admitted that the treaty will be fully discussed, because it is realized that serious effects, with the spread of Bolshevism in Germany, would be entailed in refusal to sign. The Entente's answer, also, is considered nothing less than an ultimatum.

Impossible Demands Secured.

Both Noske and Wismar let the convention know that the fruits of the revolution would be endangered and the orderly, progressive development of socialization toward giving labor a greater participation, would be imperiled by impossible wage demands, the attempt to fulfill which would jeopardize everything the party stands for.

Under-Secretary David read the party a sharp lecture for its impatience and expressed disgust that a part of the masses were disinclined to work. He gave his hearers to understand that the Socialistic government did not exist for the sole purpose of providing shorter hours and higher wages; it had to consider where the money was to come from.

Continued on Third Page.

Troops in Germany Tell Views of Treaty

THE soldier beneficiaries of THE SUN Tobacco Fund differ radically in their views of how Germany will act.

By reading extracts from the latest cards sent over by men in the Army of Occupation, an idea of what the Rhine Valley inhabitants think of the treaty may be gained. They are printed on page 7.

WARNING! THE SUN TOBACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

Allies Are Hopeful of Forcing Submission by Demand of People.

CHANCE FOR REVOLT

Noske Is Asked to Post
Proclamations Against
Offering Resistance.

WOULD PREVENT BOMBING

If Entente Troops Advance,
Blockade Would Have to
Be Modified.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved.

PARIS, June 17.—Whether the Germans are bluffing or not is uncertain, but their attitude when they left Versailles last evening for Weimar seemed one of resolution not to sign the peace treaty, despite the modifications made. Max Warburg, one of the German peace delegates, said emphatically that the revised treaty still meant the tearing up of the former German Empire, and therefore it was useless to sign it. This feeling seemed to be reflected throughout the entire party.

Reports that the German delegation is divided in opinion are denied daily. In consequence the Allies now will have to turn their eyes to the German people themselves, who by next Monday conceivably can bring about a change in the Government and get the treaty signed.

The chiefs of the Allies believe that firmly as they have stood out against any condonation of Germany's crime and for the fundamentals of the treaty they nevertheless have shown their intention to deal fairly with Germany. An examination of the answer to the Germans in comparison with previous replies and the original treaty shows in the opinion of many that the Allies really have gone a considerable distance in the way of conciliation, in marked contrast with their previous stand.

Aimed to Induce Signing.

The fact is not concealed now that the Allies were actuated by a desire to get the Germans to sign if they possibly could without forsaking their principles, the result being very different from what it would have been had the original desire of Clemenceau not to change even a comma been followed.

It is the hope if not the belief of the Council of Five that when the Germans have had a chance thoroughly to digest the reply and the changes made and the spirit underlying the interpretation given to the reparations and financial clauses, for example, the pressure to bring about the signing of the treaty will become irresistible and Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau and Count von Bernstorff and the others will have to bow to the will of the people.

One of the strongest parts of the answer is that dealing with reparations, which was drafted largely by the Americans. The Allies seek to disabuse the minds of the Germans of the idea that they intend to wipe out German trade and withhold raw material. They invite the cooperation of the Germans in reparations work, at the same time showing that no hard, fixed rules have been laid down for this. Indeed, the Allies invite the Germans to suggest their own plan, which if feasible will be adopted.

Rhineland Administration.

There is some mystery over why at the last minute the Council of Five cut out that part of the answer placing the administration of the occupied area under a civil Rhineland commission and made of it a separate convention to be signed independently by the Germans. There seems to have been a long argument over this in the Council of Five on Monday morning in consequence of an unexpected protest from Premier Clemenceau.

Rather than delay the reply, then about to be delivered, this feature was taken out hastily. Later Premier Clemenceau was obliged to yield, but as then it was too late to incorporate it again in the answer it had to be made a separate convention. The result is that the entire occupied area will have a civil administration, which represents another attempt to conciliate the Germans.

President Wilson is known to be well satisfied with the character of the response, having made several alterations in the last paragraph and the one immediately preceding it. Having succeeded in keeping to the experiment at the most critical time